

THE ELIZABETH CITY STAR

AND

North Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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TERMS.

No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.

Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be filed.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Subscriber has now on hand an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, and a complete assortment of Groceries, viz. Flour, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Raisins, Cheese, Chocolate, Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c.

ALSO,
100 bbls. Newark Cider,
50 do. Apples,
And a choice lot of Westphalia HAMs,
Just received a few boxes of excellent leather SHOES, mens, womens and boys &c.

Mathew Cluff,
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 20.

JUST RECEIVED.

By the schr. New Sophronia, from Grenada
19 puncheons Rum,
25 do. molasses, prime quality.
Also, by Schr. Gen. Warren, Vinal, from Boston, and sloop Mary, Simmons, from Providence, R. I.
25 bbls N. E. Rum,
25 500 bushels Irish Potatoes,
10 bbls. Onions,
ALSO, AFLOAT,
bushels Cadiz Salt,
Rice, Molasses, Coffee and Sugar.
For Sale by
A. Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Jan. 20.

Peter H. Clarke, Merchant Tailor,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity, that he has established himself in this place, in the above business, in the Store adjoining Mr. Mathew Cluff, where he will be happy to serve all those who may favor him with their patronage.
march 3. Bt

Fresh Garden Seed!

THE Subscriber has just received, a small assortment of GARDEN SEED, suitable for the season, which he can recommend to be good, as they are raised by an experienced horticulturist.

Early York } CABBAGES,
Drumhead }
Early Radish,
" London Leek,
" Carrot,
" Solid Cellery,
" Double Parsley,
" Brown Dutch Lettuce,
" Tennis Ball do.
" Hanover Turnip,
" Broad leaf Kale,
" Spinnach,
" Musk-mellon, superior
" Six week Peas,
" Dwarf Marrowfat do.
" Blue Prussian,
" Soap Beans, bunch
And a variety of others.

Jan. Armistead.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24.

Blanks for sale at this office

STOLEN.

From my stable on the night of the 27th ult. a light **SORREL HORSE**, about common size, with a large blaze in the face; one of his hips (believed to be the left) has been dislocated when a colt, which is now perceptible. I will give **TWENTY DOLLARS** to any person who will apprehend the thief and horse, or Ten Dollars for the horse alone, if not injured.

JONATHAN SAWYER,
Pasquotank county, near Elizabeth-City,
march 3. Bt

Reduced Prices!

William Lyon, Tailor,
Takes this method to inform the public that he will in future execute work at the following reduced prices:
Making Frock and Dress Coats \$5 00
" Short Cloth do. 4 00
" Summer or Homespun do. 3 00
Pantaloons, Vests, &c. in proportion.
And he assures his friends that he will use every exertion to give satisfaction.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24 Tf

Fresh Garden Seed

Just received and for sale by
W.M. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3

New and Fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

Hartshorns & Pickett,
Merchant Tailors,
Have taken the store opposite Mr. Fearing's Grocery, where they intend to carry on the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Should clothes sold and made by them not fit, they can be returned and the money cheerfully refunded.
ON HAND,
An assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. Tf

Doubloons & Gold.

The highest premium will be given at COHEN'S OFFICE, NORFOLK, for DOUBLOONS—also for AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, and PORTUGUESE GOLD.
Orders are received at COHEN'S OFFICE for TICKETS and SHARES in any of the Lotteries, and every information given gratis. DRAFTS on any of the NORTHERN CITIES can always be had in sums to suit purchasers, and most kinds of foreign Bank Bills exchanged on the most favorable terms.
Feb. 17. Bt

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Enterprize Carr,
1400 Bushels coarse Salt,
and by Schooner Polly Rider, Dunlap, from Martinique,
30 Hogsheds of prime retailing Molasses,
Also by Schooner Debenture from Charleston,
800 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
10 bbls. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Whiskey,
6 do. Rum,
Bags of Coffee,
Barrels of Sugar,
Hogsheds of Molasses,
5 boxes Shoes, (assorted),
Cogniac Brandy,
Half barrels of Sounds,
For sale by
A. Fobes, jun.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.
January 20.

W. BECKWITH

Has removed to Elizabeth-City, with the view to resume the Law Practice; he will attend the Courts of this and the adjoining counties, and expects to give his attention exclusively to his professional duties.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. Tf

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Offers for sale, the cargo of schr. Cordelia, Capt. Etheredge, from St. Martins, consisting of RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 17.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Advantages of stirring the soil.

"The azote [nitrogen] of the atmosphere, when air is confined interstices of the soil newly turned over by the plough or spade, contributes to the production of the nitrous acid by its union with the oxygen of the atmosphere, with which it was before only diffused, or with the much greater source of oxygen from the decomposing water of the soil. At the same time another part of the abundant azote combines with the hydrogen of the decomposing water of the soil, and produces ammonia, or volatile alkali; which contributes to the growth of vegetables many ways, as already described."—Darwin's *Phytologia*, x. 9.

This explains one of the benefits which result from frequently stirring the ground among the growing crops. Farmers of the old school cautiously avoid hoeing the crops in a dry time, and often carry the error so far, as to refrain extirpating weeds during a drought, under the idea that both operations dissipate the little moisture in the soil and that weeds are beneficial in protecting it from the intense rays of the sun. Science, as well as practice, has demonstrated, that crops are materially benefited by having the earth frequently stirred, with the plough, narrow, or cultivator, even in the driest season, provided it is not uselessly raised in hills and ridges, and that the benefit is increased if the operation is performed while the dew is on the ground. Cabbages, ruta baga, &c. will grow better in a field, where this operation is frequently performed with a plough, &c. than in a better soil in a garden, where the hoe is less used. Curwen's experiments are conclusive as to the utility of frequent ploughings. He put cabbages on a few acres of stiff clay, and the plants had a very meagre appearance till he put the plough to work; but by the frequent use of this, in both directions of the field, the crop became astonishingly great, notwithstanding dry weather, and many of the cabbages weighed 50 lbs. Another well authenticated fact in point, took place 20 miles from me. A field had been worn out by tillage, and the proprietor gave a poor neighbor permission to try a crop upon it. As the latter was a day laborer, he had no time to plough except before sunrise. He persevered in this way until he got in a crop of wheat, which to the astonishment of the neighborhood, turned out very abundant in its product. This could be ascribed to no other cause than turning the soil repeatedly while the dew was upon it.

INDIAN CORN.

Remarks on Mr. Seabrook's Tasks, Nos. 1 and 2.

To have come to a just comparison of the relative productiveness of each part of the ear of corn, there should have been three tasks, as follows:

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
POINT.	MIDDLE.	BUT END.
MIDDLE.	BUT-END.	POINT.
BUT-END.	POINT.	MIDDLE.

The point, middle, and but-end would then alternately have occupied an outside, to receive the benefit of air, so important to a correct estimate. Mr. Seabrook has continued the middle of the ear in the centre of each task, hence it has been excluded from its equal share of atmosphere. I imagine the upper left hand corner of task No. 1, was in a more favorable situation to receive the food for plants, than the lower right hand corner of task No. 2; or

why did not each task produce the same quantity?

Was not the adjacent land better in that direction, or did the evening or the morning breezes come from thence?

Perhaps Mr. Seabrook's last experiments (vol. 2, p. 298,) have placed the point of the ear in the centre of his ground, and the but-end in the most fortunate situation. Experiments of this kind can be most correctly tested in the middle of a field, where all the parts are equally secluded from an undue proportion of the passing breezes. When Mr. Seabrook has looked over these remarks, and adverted to the probable local advantages of each part of the ear, he may, perhaps, see why the result of his two experiments are at war with each other.

It may not be amiss, whilst on the subject of experiments, to state, that, like Mr. Mercer (vol. 8, p. 323,) I have uniformly, for the last four years, planted no corn but such as I had carefully gathered (in baskets,) in the field, where two or more ears were on the same stalk; I take none but the top ear. I was led to this course by seeing a field many years since. It was so prolific (although I then lived in town,) that I inquired the cause, and was informed that such was the practice of its owner. It is well to remark that the top ear fills first, (I presume upon the same principle that buds on the tops of twigs first burst,) whether this circumstance conduces to bring it to earlier maturity, I pretend not to say. Last year some of my seed corn was planted by two of my neighbors. They report, unhesitatingly, that it is two weeks early, and more productive, than their favorite seed. It certainly shoots most abundantly; but the number of ears is in some measure regulated by the season; if it be very dry, the top ear may exhaust all that the stalk can afford; and if a wet season, two or three good ears are filled.

A SUBSCRIBER.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the North-Carolina Legislature, on the Resolutions of Georgia, relative to the Election of President and Vice-President of the United States. Presented in February, 1827.

The Committee, to whom was referred certain Resolutions of the State of Georgia, recommending to the several States the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the U. States, as in future to prevent, under any circumstances the election of President and Vice President from devolving on the House of Representatives of the United States.—REPORT.

That they are duly sensible of the importance of the subject committed to them, and the weight of responsibility they incur, when proposing the amendment, in any particular of so sacred an instrument as the Constitution of the U. States. But the circumstances attending the late Election of President, have given such general dissatisfaction to the nation, and have so clearly shewn the ease with which the will of the people may be frustrated, that a remedy appears indispensable.

Your committee believe the intervention of Electors unnecessary, and that so long as that mode of choosing is resorted to, the evils so generally complained of must frequently recur, and the voice of the people be often unattended to. In order to illustrate this, they beg leave to put the following hypothesis: Suppose two States, one entitled to 20 electoral votes, the other to 21, and that 4,000 votes are given to each Elector. This would give 80,000 votes in the one, and 84,000 votes in the other State: A. and B. are candidates for the Presidency. In the State entitled to 20 electoral votes, A. has an unanimous vote, that is, he receives 80,000 votes. In the other State, which is entitled to 21 electoral votes, and having 84,000 voters, there is much divi-

sion; but B. obtains 44,000 votes and A. 40,000. Now by the present mode of electing by electors, B. gains this State with 21 electoral vote; so that with 44,000 votes from the people, he has 21 votes in the Electoral College, while A. with 120,000 votes of the people, has but 20 votes.

It may here be said that such a case is not likely to happen; but your committee would reply, such a case might never to happen; neither should there be a possibility of its happening. Your committee are fully aware, that it is much easier to point out a fault, than apply a correction; nevertheless, where an evil so palpably exists, they think it better to attempt reformation, than submit in silence. They are the more strengthened in this opinion, from the reflection, that the mode of amending the Constitution of the U. States, is one of the safest provisions in it, for no amendment can be received, till agreed to by three-fourths of the States; and when we consider the vast extent of our country, the various interest, and the various opinions that must exist, on a proposition to amend any one article, it is more likely that a salutary amendment should fail, than an evil one be admitted.

In that part of the Constitution of the U. States, which relates to the election of President and Vice President, your committee would say, with much difference, they think no advantageous alteration could be made, but on the basis of preserving to each State, the relative weight she at present possesses, and in an entire exclusion of the House of Representatives of the U. States, from all electoral powers relative to the election of President and Vice President. Upon these principles, added to that of the people voting directly for President and Vice President, they beg leave to offer the following plan:

It shall require a majority of votes, equal to all the Senators and Representatives of the U. States, to elect a President and Vice President. These votes shall be obtained in the following manner, viz.: Electors shall be held throughout the U. States as heretofore, and the people entitled to vote, shall vote as heretofore, but not for Electors; they shall vote directly for President and Vice President, designating in their votes who shall be President, and who shall be Vice President.

The returning officers of all the States, shall transmit to the Governor of their respective States, a true list of their polls, with the number of votes each person had for President and Vice President; and the Governor of each State, when he shall thus have received said list, shall, in the presence of the Heads of Departments of the State to which he belongs, cause the whole number of votes given by the State to be added up and ascertained. This being done, he shall cause the same to be divided by the number of Representatives and Senators the State is entitled to in the Congress of the U. States. The number of each candidate's votes for President and Vice President, shall then be added up separately, and their several numbers divided by the number obtained, by dividing the whole votes of the State, by the number of Senators and Representatives the State is entitled to; and as often as this number can be obtained, out of the number of votes given to A. B. or C. for President, or Vice President, so many votes are they entitled to, and also to any fractional part of a vote.

The Governors of the several States shall send the result of the election, each by a special messenger to the President of the Senate of the United States, who shall open them as heretofore on the day of and count them, adding together also, the fractional parts of votes, which each candidate may have received; and in case no person should have received a majority of votes, then the President of the Senate shall transmit to the